

CDU team to visit Israel

BONN, July 16 (R). — A delegation from the West German conservative opposition Christian Democratic Party (CDU) will visit Israel from July 25 to 27, the party announced today.

The delegation, which will include CDU General-Secretary Kurt Biedenkopf, was invited by Israel's foreign ministry.

They are due to confer with Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, Foreign Minister Yigal Allon and Defence Minister Shimon Peres.

The CDU is challenging West Germany's ruling left-liberal coalition in general elections in October.

Volume 1, Number 222

JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردين تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر بالانكليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية « الراي »

AMMAN, SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1976 — RAJAB 20, 1396

Price : 50 fils

After Assad-Arafat talks cancelled

Lebanese fighting flares up once again

BEIRUT, July 16 (Agencies). — A breakdown in attempts to reconcile Syrian President Hafez Assad and Palestinian Liberation Organisation leader Yasser Arafat triggered off fresh fighting in Beirut and northern Lebanon today.

Palestinian defenders at Tal Al Matzar camp, the scene of furious battles for almost a month, managed to recapture some of the positions seized earlier by rightwing Lebanese attackers, the Voice of Palestine Radio reported. The Lebanese war-devastated harbour zone at night. The Palestinian radio said opposition artillery concentrated today bombarded Tripoli, Lebanon's second largest city in one sector.

Leftist Lebanese and Palestinian forces added that Syrian troops halted their withdrawal from the town of Sofar, in the mountains on the Beirut-Damascus road, and were keeping a dozen tanks on the eastern edge of the town of Hama, about 25 kilometres inland from the southern Lebanese port of Sidon.

The withdrawals had been arranged by Libyan Premier Abdel al-Jalil in a pledge of Syrian "good intentions" vis-a-vis the Palestinians. Leftwing Lebanese and Palestinian sources said the Syrian forces in Sofar had been replying to move out of the town yesterday when a counter-attacking order arrived.

The failure of Syria to carry out the withdrawal was cited by the Voice of Palestine for a decision by Mr. Arafat to put off his planned meeting in Damascus with President Assad. A lower-echelon Syrian delegation would go to Tripoli to prepare for an even higher level meeting, Palestinian sources said.

The rightwing Lebanese Phalange radio countercharged that it was the cancellation of Mr. Arafat's reconciliation mission that prompted Syria to halt its promised troops withdrawals.

The radio said new Syrian units were moving into new positions to the northeast of the Lebanese capital to cut a route used by leftist forces to penetrate rightwing-controlled territory, notably to reach Tal Al Zatar camp.

The Soviet embassy meanwhile issued a denial that it was sending military supplies to Tal Al Zatar defenders, as had been reported in several newspapers.

A rightwing source added that a vessel, "probably Soviet" has been trying to unload arms at Tripoli. In a late development, top Palestinian leaders who met here with Premier Jalloud for three hours tonight, announced they would continue fighting against what they called a "plot" in Lebanon.

They made no mention of the Assad-Arafat meeting. The Palestinians who attended the meeting included Mr. Arafat, Mr. George Habash of the PFLP, Ahmed Jibril of the PFLP-General command, Nayef Hawatmeh of the DFLP, and Farouk Kaddoumi, head of the PLO political department.

As soon as the Assad-Arafat me-

eting cancellation was announced about midnight, a rapid increase in tension was reported on all the civil war battlefronts and there were exchanges of heavy artillery fire between the leftist-held west of Beirut and rightwing controlled eastern areas.

Fire broke out in a harbour warehouse used for storing sulphur and other chemical products, and the whole of the devastated harbour area was lit up by flames several hundred metres high.

Residential parts of the city were quiet for the past two days, and crowds once again thronged into the street shopping area.

Correspondents returning from the eastern city of Baalbek said Syrian troops were encamped in the city's historic ruins and controlled the city. Most of their forces were outside the modern sector.

The correspondents said there had been some fighting when the Syrians initially tried to move into the city. But after two days an arrangement was made with local leaders and the fighting ended with little damage or loss of life.

Photographs in newspapers here

today of Syrian military vehicles and troops in the Roman and Greek ruins showed no sign of the ancient remains having been damaged.

Religious and political leaders in the Baalbek part of the fertile Bekaa Valley of eastern Lebanon denied reports of clashes involving Syrian troops in Baalbek and the northern Bekaa during the past four days, Reuter correspondent Malek Hussein reported from Baalbek.

Sheikh Soliman Al Yahfafi, Mufti of Baalbek, accompanied by notables and representatives of various political parties, religious and Palestinian groups, told Arab and foreign reporters today that order and stability prevailed.

(Travelers arriving in Beirut from Baalbek said, however, there had been some fighting, although Syrian tanks and troops were arresting combatants and civilians at entrances to the city.)

A Syrian lieutenant-colonel said no shots had been fired and the entry of the Syrian troops was the result of a political, not a military, agreement to provide "order and stability" in the areas.

Americans urged to leave Lebanon in new evacuation

WASHINGTON, July 16 (R). — The U.S. State Department is halting its consular operations in Lebanon and urging all American citizens to leave Lebanon, a State Department spokesman said today.

Reading from an official statement, he said the U.S. embassy in Beirut "will be eliminating the majority of its functions, including consular services, as of Monday, July 19."

"We therefore strongly urge all American citizens to leave the country at this time. The embassy is arranging transportation for departure from west Beirut on Tuesday, July 20."

The statement did not specify how many people would be evacuated, but said details would be available from the consulate.

Last month a U.S. Navy vessel took American and other evacuees to Athens, and convoys of vehicles have also been leaving Lebanon by road.

In Beirut, a U.S. embassy spokesman said Americans and other foreigners wishing to join Tuesday's evacuation would have to notify the U.S. consulate by noon on Sunday.

He said the United States was forced to take action because of

"the increasing difficulties of operating in Beirut, which require reductions of the embassy staff to a bare minimum."

The spokesman said he did not

(Continued on page 6)

Newly elected Italian leader confers with Andreotti

ROME, July 16, (AFP) — The Italian Socialist Party chose a new secretary general after a three-day crisis today, and sent him into immediate talks with the Christian Democrat Prime Minister Designate, Giulio Andreotti.

But no quick end was expected to the political crisis which has followed a general election nearly four weeks ago.

The Christian Democrats hope for Socialist support to form a new government.

The new Socialist leader, Bettino Craxi, 42, previously the party's deputy secretary general, said after meeting Mr. Andreotti there was no apparent reconciliation between Christian Democrat and Socialist demands for an emergency government to end Italy's economic crisis.

confidence — an America that lives up to the majesty of our constitution and the simple decency of our people."

Women in the hall wept with emotion as he stressed the theme of "we want to have faith again, we want to be proud again and we want the truth again."

He started his acceptance speech with the same phrase he used 19 months ago when he began campaigning in earnest: "I am Jimmy Carter and I am running for president."

The crowd waved and whistled and shouted "Carter, Carter."

When he finished speaking, his wife Rosalynn ran forward and kissed him. His eight-year-old daughter Amy climbed on to the microphone table and dangled her legs over the rostrum.

Delegates stood and clapped in a display of party unity.

"There is a fear that our best years are behind us, but I say to you that our nation's best is still ahead," he told the convention.

The 51-year-old former Georgia governor's speech echoed many of the themes he expounded during 19 months on the campaign trail to gain the nomination.

He proposed sweeping reforms to make government more responsive to the people. He called for a complete overhaul of the U.S.



CANDIDATES AND SPOUSES — Jimmy and Rosalynn Carter with Joan and Walter Mondale respond to ovation following Carter's acceptance speech Thursday night. (AP wirephoto).

Ford-Reagan battle to peak this week, while Carter looks to a month of rest

WASHINGTON, July 16 (R). — President Ford hopes to increase his narrow lead over challenger Ronald Reagan at two state conventions tomorrow, hoisting his conviction that he will face Democrat Jimmy Carter in the November presidential election.

Mr. Ford will travel to Connecticut where he expects to win all 35 delegates to the Republican Party convention in Kansas City next month.

If the president picks up all of the 35 Connecticut votes, it would boost his delegate lead over Mr. Reagan, who hoped to win all of the 20 votes at stake in Utah tomorrow.

Mr. Carter, confirmed as the Democratic Party's candidate at this week's convention in New York, met a group of 200 party officials today and urged them to work hard for a Democratic victory in November.

Mr. Carter now plans to do no campaigning until early in September, when he will know who his Republican opponent will be.

Tomorrow's Republican conventions in Connecticut and Utah will be the last chance for Mr. Ford and Mr. Reagan to capture a sizeable block of votes.

But the delegate votes at stake in the two states combined could not give either Mr. Ford or Mr. Reagan the 1,130 votes needed to assure the party's nomination in Kansas City in August.

Although no official figures are available, senior Ford strategists calculate that Mr. Ford will still be 20 to 30 votes short of the 1,130 figure after the Connecticut convention ends tomorrow.

But they add that with the Connecticut votes, Mr. Ford would need only 20 per cent of the 110 to 150 delegates who still are uncommitted to win the nomination.

"It will be a narrow but nevertheless sufficient victory," Ford campaign spokesman Peter Kaye told Reuter.

The Reagan camp appeared less optimistic. Press spokesman Lyn Nofziger said the situation was volatile and the race too close to predict, adding: "I think he (Mr. Reagan) can be nominated."

Asked whether this was less than saying Mr. Reagan would win the nomination at Kansas City, he replied: "That's true."

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Sudan withdraws complaint against Libya

UNITED NATIONS, July 16 (R). Sudanese President Jaafar Nimeiry has withdrawn his complaint against Libya arising out of the coup attempt made early this month, it was officially announced here today.

He had asked for an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider Sudan's charge that Libya instigated the coup and recruited forces to invade Sudan.

A statement today by the Organisation of African Unity said that body and the African group in the U.N. had appealed to General Nimeiry to withdraw the complaint to the council "in order to maintain the unity of the African states, particularly on the level of the United Nations."

The statement said the Sudanese leader had responded favourably. It added that the group "highly welcomes and appreciates the constructive response of President Nimeiry" and his government.

Principal elements of the agreement are:

— Both countries will continue to apply and possibly improve measures aimed at preventing the accidental or unauthorised firing of their nuclear weapons.

— They will also immediately warn each other in the case of an accident that might lead to a nuclear explosion.

— They will act to prevent any "unexplained" nuclear accident from being misinterpreted.

— They will use a "hotline" between the Kremlin and the Elysee Palace for urgent messages and to discuss ways of improving direct communications between the two countries.

The agreement was signed in the Kremlin in the presence of Soviet Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev, Premier Alexei Kosygin, Defence Minister Dimitri Ustinov and president Nikolai Podgorny.

Observers believe their presence indicated the Soviet Union wanted to give the occasion the maximum possible solemnity.

The genesis of the agreement goes back to a meeting in France in December between President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and Mr. Brezhnev, where the two leaders examined a wide range of problems, including the accidental launching of nuclear weapons.

Negotiations finally began on April 27 this year, when Mr. Gromyko spent an entire morning in Paris with Mr. Sauvagnargues discussing the topic.

Mr. Sauvagnargues later sent Mr. Gromyko a draft agreement which, according to authoritative French sources, was accepted almost without modification.

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Lack of truth

The performance of Jimmy Carter in accepting the nomination of the Democratic Party as its presidential candidate has apparently given the party a strong dose of unity and enthusiasm, and promises to help produce a wide-open campaign this fall between Carter and whomever the Republicans choose as their candidate. The fruits of this process will go to the American people in the form of open and deep debate about what the candidates promise to do and what, ultimately, the American people decide is best for the country.

Within this process, however, the American people will be deprived of any meaningful debate about their country's Middle East policy, and they will keep on paying the price for their general languor in the face of the Zionist lobby's grip on America's posture in the Middle East.

It has not taken very long for the start of the process by which the Republicans and the Democrats will now go around trying to outbid each other for the favour, financial backing and electoral support of the strategic community of American Jews and fellow-traveller Zionists. This is a standard fixture of the American electoral scene, and it comes as neither a surprise nor a novelty. What is worth pointing out here, however, is the manner in which the Democrats have started the pro-Israel ball rolling, and how the process stands out as a profoundly hypocritical one in the face of the general theme of Jimmy Carter's campaign.

The Democratic vice-presidential candidate, Senator Walter Mondale, got off the first shots Thursday night in his acceptance speech, when he praised the Israeli rescue raid at Entebbe airport and added that Israel has set an historic example for freedom-loving peoples around the world by its daring mission. "We commend their courage and daring and pledge our support in the continuing efforts of decent men and women to defeat the modern pirates of the sky," he said.

This is standard rhetoric during election years, and there will be much more of it during the coming three months. The only striking thing about it is that it comes on so thick in the vice-presidential acceptance speech at the party's national convention, with all America watching and listening on television. The other thing about it is that it points out quickly that Senator Mondale apparently is not very much at ease with the English language, because his use of the words "decent men and women" betrays an ignorance of what comprises decency and what comprises Zionist immorality camouflaged under the cloak of bravado and daring missions.

If Senator Mondale is interested in defeating the modern pirates of the sky, he should think twice about his Senate record of voting for massive American aid appropriations for Israel, and thereby ensuring the status quo in the Middle East that guarantees the continued armed attacks against Israel and Israeli interests by the Palestinian people on whose battered nation the structure of Israel stands. I think about it a little bit — assuming Senator Mondale thinks more coherently than he speaks — he will find that it is the actions of him and his congressional colleagues that in large part promote and provoke the actions of the "modern pirates of the sky," but this is not the kind of thing he would want to discuss before his party's national convention.

This approach of his is also contradictory to what Mr. Carter has repeatedly put forth as the theme of his presidential campaign, which he repeated again in his acceptance speech by saying that "we want the truth again."

History and the record show that everything in American public life is open to an honest national debate, except the question of the Middle East and American policies towards the Arabs and Israel. If the truth is what Mr. Carter promises the Americans, does this include an honest effort to take a truthful look at what is happening in the Middle East, and what has been the result in Palestine of America's policy there? This would be refreshing indeed, but the quick performance by Senator Mondale confirms that the only truth we shall have about the Middle East is the truth of the Zionist grip on otherwise decent men in American public life.

If Senator Mondale will make it part of his standard stump speech to praise the Israeli Entebbe raid and to vaguely condemn "modern pirates of the air," he would do well to keep a record of these things he says for the day when he and others like him will be asked to answer for the moral travesties they embody. It shall not be enough for them to answer to their own chosen Gods with the explanation that it was an election year.

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King pays social call
AMMAN. — His Majesty King Hussein Friday visited the Njafat tribe in the South of Jordan. He met there with a number of its notables and inquired about the tribe's requirements and demands.

ADB announces public offering of \$75 million of notes

NEW YORK, July 16 (AFP). — The Asian Development Bank (ADB) announced today a public offering of \$75 million worth of ten year notes, due August 1, 1986. The offering of the notes is expected late July or early August. The Asian Development Bank, with 42 governments as members, was established in 1966. The United States is a member and participated actively in the establishment of the bank.

The bank's principal activity is making development loans to borrowers in its developing member countries. As of the end of March this year, the bank had approved loans totalling approximately two billion dollars from its ordinary resources.

Egypt to establish hydroelectric project

CAIRO, July 16, (AFP). — A budget of about 3 million Egyptian pounds (about \$1.2) has been earmarked for research on a hydroelectric project in the Qattara depression, the Cairo daily Al Ahram reported today.

The depression is in a desert area between the Nile delta and the Siwa Oasis, near the Libyan frontier, and the final aim is to produce power of between 4,000 & 5,000 watts. The total cost of the project, one of the highest of its kind, is estimated at 1,350 million.

West Germany will cooperate with Egypt on the project, which includes clearing a large area of mines dating from World War Two.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Al Dustour Friday recalled that Mr. Jimmy Carter, who was Wednesday nominated as the Democratic Party presidential candidate, had said in his election campaign that he would not call for an Israeli withdrawal from Jerusalem and the Golan. He also pledged to supply Israel with adequate aid.

The paper says that although United States aid to Israel is not new, and the pledge to continue this aid adds nothing to Washington's tendencies, yet Mr. Carter's call for the perpetuation of the Israeli occupation of Jerusalem and the Golan reveals how he envisages a peaceful settlement in the Middle East, which excludes the return of the holy city and the Syrian heights to the Arabs.

Naturally, Al Dustour goes on, this call and the vision that prompted it, are in complete contradiction with the United Nations and the Security Council's resolutions and reflect at the same time the extent of Zionist influence on the United States policy, and its importance as a trump card in the American elections race.

Besides all this, the paper adds, it should be remembered that the Arab state of affairs, wrought with differences and disunity, was and still is a major factor that encourages American presidential nominees to bargain and outbid each other over the Arab issue to please Israel.

This fact, harsh and dangerous as it is, is part of an important equation which the Arabs could turn to their advantage, if only they could alter their present state of affairs. The sense of the equation is that the execution of any call or pledge on the international level, depends not only on the party who makes the pledge and the one who receives it, but also on the party the pledge is directed against. So, once the Arabs alter their state of affairs, and abandon

Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates at the close of the business day yesterday. The two figures denote buying and selling prices in Jordanian fils.

U.S. dollar :	332.0	334.0
U.K. sterling :	593.0	599.0
French franc :	69.7	70.0
Swiss franc :	134.4	134.8
German mark :	124.5	124.9
Iraqi dinar :	935.0	936.0
Syrian pound :	82.0	82.2
Egyptian pound :	460.0	462.0
Lebanese pound :	106.3	106.5
U.A.E. dirham :	83.5	83.6

Consumer will be ultimate winner as Jordanian - Syrian economic integration advances

By Cliff Bale

Special to the Jordan Times

Lower prices and better quality goods are predicted as plans for economic integration between Jordan and Syria move ahead. Officials on both sides of the border confidently expect this to follow in the wake of increased trade and cooperation.

A free trade zone is now in effect, and a number of joint projects in the industrial and transport fields are well on the way to implementation, with economic integration agreements only 15 months old.

Ministers of Jordan and Syria signed initial economic agreements on April 6, 1975. This first significant step removed all customs barriers, allowing goods to flow freely between Jordan and Syria for the first time.

This immediately opened up prospects for greater trade — and lower prices. The combined market of the two countries now encompasses a much larger population: Syria's seven million and Jordan's two million people.

The trade balance poses a tricky problem, as this was in Syria's favour to the tune of around JD2.5 million in 1975 (exact figures are not yet available).

In an effort to adjust the imbalance, the Syrian government is encouraging its state-controlled companies to purchase more goods from Jordan.

Trade figures for March show that Jordan's exports to Syria doubled to JD765,000, and Syria's to Jordan increased by JD 150,000 to JD420,000.

With such positive indicators of bilateral economic activity, local production is expected to increase, with all that this entails for the two economies.

Cooperation is not only limited to the trade sector, as cooperation in the industrial field is also well advanced, with several joint companies now in existence.

Work has reached the technical stage on the setting up of an industrial free zone. Based in the Syrian town of Dera', the free zone company aims to attract local, Arab and foreign companies to the 4,000-dunum site. Officials predict that work on the SP 60 million project will be completed by the end of 1977.

Of equal significance, the two countries created the Jordanian-Syrian industrial company to coordinate industrial activities. It aims to avoid duplication and to encourage the sharing of skills.

Through such a company, Syria can benefit from Jordan's experience in phosphate mining, and Jordan can learn from Syria's expertise in the textile field, to give the most obvious examples.

The company is giving urgent priority to several industries: white cement, aluminium fixtures, ready-made clothes, cables, insecticides and canned fruits and vegetables.

As an incentive to such companies, and to eliminate unfair competition between rival companies in the two countries, customs tariffs on raw materials used in similar industries were harmonised in May. For instance, if the tariff on a raw material was 10 per cent in Syria, and three per cent in Jordan for the same item, the common tariff dropped to three per cent.

This planned rationalisation of the two industrial systems will eliminate unnecessary competition in costly fields. With the pooling of skills, factories can also produce goods of a higher standard.

Such cooperation in the industrial field will not be possible unless there is similar cooperation in such fields as transport, as both nations move closer together to form a single economic unit.

With this very much in mind, the infrastructure of the two countries is being fused into one. Progress is advancing with road and telecommunications links, and the two electricity systems are to become one by the end of 1978.

The integration of transport system is of especial interest to both sides in order to facilitate the flow of goods internally and to increase much-needed exports.

Three joint transport companies are in existence, dealing with air, sea and rail links. The air transport company, based in Am-

man with a JD8 million initial capital contributed equally by both sides (as with all the joint companies), will transport passengers and cargo between Syria and Jordan and other countries.

Alia and Syrian Airlines have been successfully coordinating flights between Deir Ezzour, Aleppo, Damascus, Amman and Aqaba for the past two months, and the two are considering running joint flights to North and South America.

The joint marine company, based in Latakia, is to spend a large proportion of its initial capital of SP100 million on purchasing four 4,000-6,000 ton vessels to transport goods to and from the main ports of Latakia and Aqaba.

The joint rail company will link the ports and the main economic centres. It plans to purchase a large number of cargo wagons with part of its JD8 million initial capital.

Such measures in the transport field will encourage greater industrial cooperation, officials stress.

Cooperation in such fields as agriculture and planning are still at a very early stage, but are expected to progress in the coming years.

Integration is taking place for several reasons, Syrian and Jordanian officials say. It has been the aim of the Arab countries to move closer together in the economic field since the creation of the Arab Common Market in 1964. Jordan and Syria were founder

members, and present integration moves are only fulfilling the aim of the Common Market, says Dr. Fethi Djabari, director of relations with Arab organisations at the Syrian Ministry of Economics.

Economically, the two countries are part of a natural geographical region.

"Integration can only lead to a stronger economy and thus to increased trade and profits and better, cheaper goods for individual buyers," says Mr. Ammash, the official in charge of foreign economic relations at Jordanian Ministry of Trade and Commerce.

The question of profits and losses is not essential, according to Dr. Djabari, for the achievement of the aim of Arab unity is paramount importance.

Mr. Khammash is insistent, however, that no losses are expected in this ambitious venture.

The various committees set under the Higher Coordinating Committee will iron out any problems blocking the path towards full integration, both officials stress.

Commenting on the suggestion that problems may arise by integrating a predominantly state economy and one largely in hands of private interests, Dr. aban confidently states: "No

adaptation in regulations will be necessary because for the first time everything is being carefully ranged. Plans are slowly moving forward under the direction of various implementation committees."

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1.00	News summary
1.03	Pop session (part II)
2.00	News bulletin
2.10	Radio magazine

2.30	Melody time
3.00	Concert hour
4.00	Old favourites
4.30	Easy listening
5.00	Science report
5.30	Pop session (part III)
6.00	News summary
6.03	Listeners' choice
6.30	Varieties
7.00	News bulletin
7.10	Music
7.30	Sign off

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11.00	Cairo
11.15	Kuwait (KAC)
12.00	Geneva, Brussels, Amsterdam
12.30	Frankfurt, Copenhagen
13.00	London
13.30	Paris
14.30	Jeddah (SAA)
19.00	Abu-Dhabi, Dubai
19.25	Dhahran

Arrivals:

9.20	Muscat, Doha
9.30	Dhahran
9.30	Bangkok, Abu Dhabi
9.30	Baghdad
9.40	Kuwait
9.45	Karachi, Dubai
9.50	Tehran
10.30	Kuwait (KAC)
11.50	Aqaba
12.35	Dhahran, Riyadh (SAA)
16.00	Aleppo, Damascus
17.30	Cairo
18.20	Frankfurt
20.50	London (BA)

Market Prices

Apricots (imp.) :	80-120
Bell pepper :	120-160
Bananas :	160-190
Carrots :	40-80
Cabbage :	70-100
Cauliflower :	160-200
Cucumbers (small) :	120-150
Cucumbers (large) :	50-80
Eggplant (small) :	70-100
Eggplant (large) :	30-45
Green beans :	100-130
Garlic (dry) :	160-200
Grapes :	120-160
Hot pepper :	200-280
Lemon :	160-210
Marrow (small) :	80-110
Marrow (regular) :	60-90
Musk melon :	100-130
Orange :	100-130
Onion (dry) :	80-110
Okra (green) :	160-200
Okra (red) :	100-140
Potatoes (local) :	100-140
Peaches :	160-200
Pears :	240-320
String beans :	150-200
Tomatoes :	40-75
Spinach :	35-55
Water melon (large) :	70
Water melon (small) :	50
Wild cucumbers (small) :	70-100
Wild cucumbers :	40-60

Television

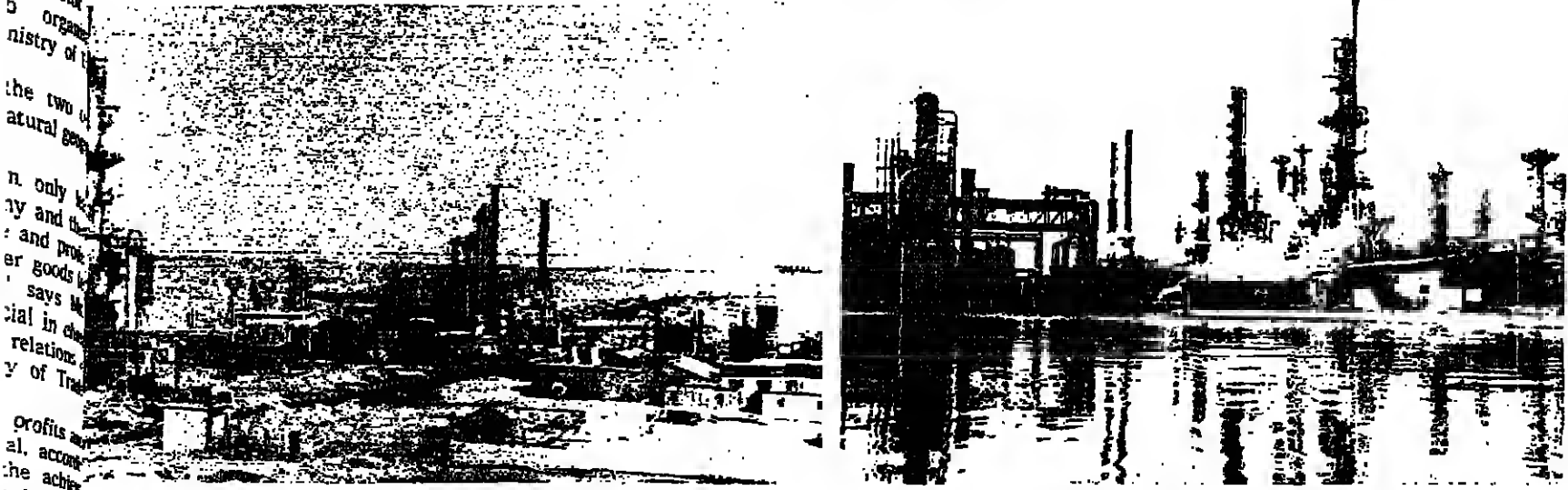
Channel 3 & 6 :	
6.00	Quran
6.15	Cartoons
6.30	Arabic programme
8.00	News in Arabic
Channel 3 :	
7.30	Family programme
8.30	Arabic series
9.30	Reportage
Channel 6 :	
7.30	News in Hebrew
7.45	Varieties
8.30	Dad's army
9.10	Variety show
10.00	News in English
10.15	Movie of the week (on both channels)

Emergencies

Doctors :	
Dr. Zeen Zaghloul :	(3855)
Dr. Waleed Nabulsi :	(3781)
Pharmacists :	
Fawzi :	(25024)
Ghassan :	(74497)
University :	(44554)
Taxis :	
Neel :	(44433)
Jerusalem :	(39655)
Tarek :	(23024)

هذه هي الاصل

Jordan Petroleum Refinery Company quadruples capital in 15 years of successful business



General view of Jordan Petroleum Refinery near Zerka.

By Lina Gress
Special to the Jordan Times

Situated seven kilometres from Amman, the Jordan Petroleum Refinery Company has grown in its capital and bounds, through three expansion projects, from an initial capital of JD 4 m. to the present JD 32 m. in 15 years.

It is the only refinery in the Arab world that is run solely by Jordanians. It trains its own personnel as well as technical staff from other Arab refineries. Mr. Najdawi, the deputy manager, said in an interview with the Jordan Times.

Considered to be a modern and complete refinery the Jordan Petroleum Refinery Co. Ltd. has been able to meet the growing demand for petroleum products in the country over the years, and exports its excess products to neighbouring Arab countries.

To enhance industrial development in Jordan, in 1952 the idea of establishing a petroleum refinery. The project was executed by an Italian firm, Snam Progetti, and operations started late in 1960, Mr. Najdawi added.

In 1957, the government granted the Jordan Petroleum Refinery Co. a concession for 50 years to build, operate, market, store and distribute the refinery's products as well as those of petroleum chemical industries and similar derivative industries.

At the same time, the prices of the finished products are fixed by the government.

The Jordan Petroleum Refinery Co. is a shareholding company; the government owns 6% of the shares, while the private sector was the rest.

The company started with a capital of JD 4 million in 1960, his capital was increased to JD 2 million in 1975 with 6,400,000 shares.

The company imports crude oil through a branch of TAPLINE, the Arabian pipeline from Saudi Arabia through Jordan and Syria to Sidon, Lebanon.

The Jordan Petroleum Refinery Company's main duty is to produce petroleum products for consumption on the local market, such as: butane gas, normal and heavy gasoline, kerosene, jet fuel, diesel oil, fuel oil for industry and various kinds of asphalt.

To cope with the increased demand in petroleum products, shortly after construction, the company started to expand. The increase in production during the first five years reached 260%.

In 1965 additional storage tanks were built and new storage units were erected to handle the increased production of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) or butane gas, since the demand for LPG rose to twenty five times what it had been before the construction of the refinery.

The new sphere increased the original storage capacity by 435%.

Mr. Najdawi further said that the "crude refining capacity" which was originally 1000 metric tons per day proved totally inadequate to meet increased local demand and hence became the core of the refinery expansion plans.

A diversification study was done by an American firm—UOP—to increase the capacity of the refinery to 2100 tons per day. However, due to the 1967 war, the project was delayed one year, and the contract was later awarded to a Japanese company, Chitpa Chemical Engineering. It completed construction of the first expansion stage in 1970 under the supervision of the refinery's staff.

Despite the expansion, local consumption in the East Bank of Jordan alone rose to equal the full capacity of the units. The refinery staff had to urgently modify the existing units to an increased capacity of 2800 metric tons per day, thus completing the second expansion stage by 1973, for which a British company, Pritchard Rhodes, supplied the design and materials. Mr. Najdawi explained.

Due to economic progress, there was a sudden rise in demand for crude oil refining in 1975 and 1976 and to meet the present requirements, the production capacity was adjusted to 3400 metric tons per day by the company's technicians.

The third expansion plan, to be completed by 1978, aims to increase the refinery's capacity to more than 9000 metric tons per day or 3.7 million tons per year with a possible sophistication of the refining process.

The first diversification study was done by an American firm, but the contract was awarded in 1975 to the Romanian Industrial Export Firm, Mr. Najdawi elaborated.

With the refining capacity expanded, action had to be taken to increase or add various services and facilities such as industrial buildings, laboratories, workshops, training premises, fire fighting and safety devices, housing for resident engineers, and canteens. The transport and distribution of products to all areas in Jordan was also improved.

The Jordan Petroleum Refinery runs, and maintains all filling stations in Jordan through agents, and supervises the construction of new ones in different parts of Jordan. It provides underground tanks, filling pumps and all electrical and mechanical networks free of charge to the owners. The refinery also takes full responsibility in delivering products to all filling stations. The refinery has the largest transport fleet in Jordan.

In the early stages of operations, foreign experts were working on the refinery site, but since 1967 the refinery has been run solely by Jordanians.

The Refinery's employees numbered 500 in 1960 and are expected to rise to 2,500 by 1978. Among the present 1,650 employees, there are 120 Jordanian engineers specialised in chemical, mechanical, electrical, civil and petroleum engineering. They are graduates from Arab, American and Eastern or Western European Universities.

The general profile includes 60% technicians, 10% workers and the rest are administrative staff.

The average salary per employee was JD 560 per year in 1966, while presently it is JD 1,045 per year with two months salary given as a bonus. There is also a provident fund.

The company provides all employees with subsidised meals, full medical care for employees and their family, insurance against all kinds of accidents as well as free transport between Zerka and the Refinery situated 7 km from Zerka, Mr. Najdawi said.

The Jordan Petroleum Refinery, Co. being the only industry of its kind in Jordan, relies upon itself to provide its own manpower.

For this purpose a training centre has been established to train all employees, labourers as well as managerial staff.

Extensive theoretical and practical courses are given and very strict discipline is demanded from the trainees, especially concerning office hours and responsibility in handling equipment.

Despite the fact that many trainees were previously unaccustomed to industrialised life, very successful results are obtained. On the other hand, employees who cannot adapt have to leave, Mr. Najdawi clarified.

With regard to training, a co-operation agreement between the Jordan Petroleum Refinery Co. and refineries in the Arab Gulf stipulates that Jordan is to supply them with trained technical staff or train their staff in the Jordan Refinery Training Centre.

Several trainees from Arab countries have so far received their training in Jordan, Mr. Najdawi concluded.

personnel, accounts, distribution and purchase departments.

On the Jordan Petroleum Refinery near Zerka Mr. Tell said that the premises include the refinery itself, a drum plant for asphalt and an LPG cylinder plant. A lubricating oil blending plant is still under construction with drum and can plants.

Mr. Tell added that the company has built a large residential area overlooking the refinery with full recreational facilities for resident engineers and employees whose duties require their presence near the refinery.

These employees pay a nominal rent in addition to electricity, water and central heating bills.

Furthermore, the company has allocated a special housing fund to provide loans for employees who wish to build their own houses anywhere in Jordan.

The company has also upgraded its estate around the refinery by planting thousands of trees and drilling water wells.

On the extension of the company's activities to Aqaba Mr. Tell said:

"For the storage of finished product imports in case of a breakdown or export of surplus products, a storage tank has been built in Aqaba. This will provide the company with better distribution facilities as well as flexibility in storage."

On complaints by Jordanian citizens regarding the shortage of petroleum products last winter, Mr. Tell said:

"There was a sudden and unexpected rise in demand, mainly for jet fuel due to the increase of traffic at Amman airport, but the company had stocks available to cover local consumption. Furthermore, with added storage facilities at Aqaba, the problem is unlikely to arise."

"The Jordan Petroleum Refinery Company plays a major role in raising the economic prosperity of the country. If it fails in its responsibilities and obligations in ensuring the supply of petroleum products to the Jordanian citizen, these products would have to be imported, thus making the cost of living very high," Mr. Tell stated.

Every year the Jordan Petroleum Refinery Co. contributes between 70,000 and 100,000 JD to the University of Jordan and to schools. More than 300,000 JD were contributed to the physics building at the university, Mr. Tell said.

In addition, the company provides ALIA, the Royal Jordanian Airlines, with jet fuel at very low prices, he added.

The company paid the Jordanian government more than 7 million JD in excise duties in 1975 and more than one million JD as income tax.

In conclusion, Mr. Tell said that the number of female graduates has increased tremendously. Women are taking on more and more responsible administrative jobs, while at the refinery itself there is presently one woman engineer.

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sently the head of the Process Development Department.

Before telling the Jordan Times of her work at the refinery, Miss Abboushi, wanting to promote the role of the working woman, said:

"In 1970 there was another woman engineer working at the refinery who also graduated from Alexandria University. She left to get married in the United States, and is presently working as a processing engineer with an American firm."

Miss Abboushi's present technical and administrative responsibilities at the Jordan Petroleum Refinery include standard of products and solving processing problems pertaining to operations.

Miss Abboushi was in charge of boosting production from 1000 metric tons per day in 1965 to 3400 metric tons per day in 1975. She is at present involved in the 3rd expansion stage of the refinery.

In a career-dedicated way, Miss Abboushi said: "As regards the future enlargement of the refinery, I am responsible for following up with the departments concerned, market surveys feasibility studies as well as preliminary designs and project specifications."

Miss Abboushi has recently returned from a visit to Romania, during which she spent several months following up the progress of detailed designs for the 3rd expansion stage of the refinery with Romanian contractors.

of the refinery and project manager for the 3rd expansion stage.

Mrs. Abdul Hadi, a career woman in her own right, is a B.A. graduate from the Beirut College for Women and the mother of three children. She teaches English at Amira Rahmeh Secondary School.

On life at the housing area which is far from the city, Mrs. Abdul Hadi said: "We feel we belong here. Among ourselves—the 60 families living here—we organise every fortnight special evenings at the club with bingo and general knowledge contests."

Special committees look after the club's cultural and social activities. The club has a library for adults and children as well, and sponsors the publishing of "Al-Shu'la" magazine about life at the refinery.

"We invite guest lecturers, and for our children we show special educational films in cooperation with the British Council, the American Centre and the Goethe Institute," Mrs. Abdul Hadi said.

The club also organises special activities for children, such as: painting, music, carpentry and special field trips—volunteer mothers often look after these activities.

Mrs. Abdul Hadi added that most of the women living at the residential area are teachers in Zerka. The children go to school in Zerka. The company's cars run a shuttle service from and to Zerka.

In conclusion, Mrs. Abdul Hadi said, "We actually live in a big community but we all know one another. The inauguration of the new Amman-Zerka highway has facilitated transport to the capital."

With people going abroad every once in a while, we have new and interesting subjects to talk about.

The blend of technical, professional and community life makes the refinery what it is.

Company contributes JD 70-100 thousand to university and schools

The Jordan Times made a further interview with the General Manager of the company, Mr. Sa'ad Tell at the company's headquarters in Amman.

The Amman office contains the

Butane storage tanks.

Sole female engineer oversees technical progress

The only female engineer at the Jordan Petroleum Refinery, Miss Amal Abboushi, is a graduate of Alexandria University in chemical engineering. She is presently the head of the Process Development Department.

Ambitious housing scheme caters for company employees

The refinery has initiated a bold housing scheme with private deep, swimming pool, tennis courts, children's playgrounds as well as small supermarkets.

Gasoline and kerosene treatment unit.

Fluid catalytic cracking unit

Residential units for refinery employees.

Fluid catalytic cracking unit

Residential units for refinery employees.

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Residential units for refinery employees.

Will Viking I herald end of our cosmic loneliness?

Editor's Note

(After two postponements, the Viking I spacecraft is now scheduled to land on Mars next Tuesday (July 20) to start searching for signs of life. We are therefore re-running this advance story, fully updated, by Reuter's science editor Leonard Santorelli).

PASADENA, California, July 16, (R) — A radio message from an unmanned U.S. space probe in the next few weeks could answer one of the most intriguing questions of all time — is there life on Mars?

The search for extra-terrestrial life begins in earnest on July 20 when the first of two Viking spacecraft touches down gently on a dusty, rock-strewn plain on the red planet.

The spacecraft, no bigger than a compact car, is in effect a miniaturised laboratory. At a word of command from earth, it will start analysing the Martian soil and atmosphere for traces of living matter.

Sceptics may laugh, but NASA, the American space agency, thinks the chances of finding something are worth the \$1,000 million it took to send the two vehicles on their 400 million mile voyage to the other side of the solar system.

For the discovery of even the most primitive form of life, a tiny squirming organism or a piece of moss, will have an incalculable effect on our science and philosophy. It could herald the end of our cosmic loneliness.

Mars was selected for the search because it closely resembles earth. But it has always been an enigma. Its curious reddish hue evoked thoughts of blood and fire in ancient cultures, who identified it with War gods.

To help unravel the mystery, 800 scientists and engineers have gathered at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in southern California and have tuned in on the two spacecrafts launched last summer.

The first, Viking I has ended its 11-month journey and is now orbiting Mars, relaying to earth photos and scientific data. These suggest a planet with fast-flowing rivers that could once have supported life.

Scientists are analysing the information, trying to pick a smooth landing site. They have already twice postponed the landing because the spots chosen turned out to be too rough.

A boulder in the wrong place, for instance, could tip the vehicle over, undoing years of preparatory work for the mission.

The latest site is near the original July 4 landing spot — it was to have coincided with the Bicentennial celebrations — and is in a region called Chryse, "land of gold," which is crisscrossed by what looks like dried-out rivers. Scientists say river sediment holds the best chance of containing clues about organic life.

Next Tuesday, the spider-like landing capsule will be detached from the mother ship and swoop down to the surface, slowed by parachute.

The lander bristles with gadgets, a pair of stereoscopic cameras, a mechanical nose to sniff and examine the air, and a long arm with a claw to dig up soil samples.

It will be part of the camera's job to detect any larger forms of life. The earlier Mariner pictures could not even have picked up a herd of 10 million elephants lumbering across the Martian plains.

But most attention will be focused on the search for signs of life.

Finland to introduce labour democracy

HELSINKI, July 16, (AFP). — Finland will follow the example of social-democratic Sweden and West Germany in giving workers a greater say in company matters.

A draft law submitted to the cabinet today proposes employees councils and co-operation committees to be created at companies with more than 50 employees. Also, according to the draft law, the workers should have the right to appoint three representatives to the company board.

The aim is to create company democracy on social matters and questions concerning the employees. Industrial agreements and economic questions are not included.

If approved by parliament this autumn, the law will come into force at the beginning of 1979 at the latest.

cussed on the soil analysis. Is the Martian dirt home for some rudimentary microbe? Some uneasily plant?

A week later, the robot-like arm will reach out, grab a handful of soil and deposit it into a box, about the size of an overnight suitcase, which is one of the most sophisticated pieces of scientific equipment ever designed.

This box-of-tricks will do complete biological tests for clues as to plant life and to find out whether any organisms betray themselves by giving off gases or breaking down simple organic compounds.

If the results indicate that there is something "alive" up there, a series of control tests will be performed to rule out the possibility that the equipment was contaminated by bugs from earth.

It will all be a far cry from the days when early astronomers "discovered" Mars was inhabited. They noticed changes in greyish patches on the planet and thought this was vegetation. They saw features on its surface which resembled canals as evidence of an advanced civilisation.

The myth of intelligent creatures on Mars had such a strong hold on popular imagination that when a Martian invasion was broadcast to Americans in 1938, panic gripped the nation.

But all thoughts of life were squashed in the sixties by the Mariner "fly-by" pictures which showed a barren planet. In 1971, however, Mariner 9 shots showed a world of volcanoes, canyons, and, most intriguing, what appeared to be dried-up river beds.

So what forms could life on Mars take? If the organisms are anything like those on earth, they prefer warm atmosphere. But Martian nights are bitterly cold and much of the water is thought to be trapped below the surface as permafrost.

Soviet scientist demands end to dumping of atomic waste at sea

MOSCOW, July 16 (R). — The Soviet Union's senior scientist today called for an international ban on dumping atomic waste at sea, and said Britain was among the worst offenders.

Academician Anatoly Alexandrov, President of the Academy of Sciences told a press conference: "To put it simply they (the British) have let out into the Atlantic Ocean radioactive water containing fission fragments."

"It is, of course, inadmissible to do such things."

In the Soviet Union, he said, nuclear waste was buried deep underground in specially chosen geological formations where there was no risk of leakage.

He said the foreign practice of dumping radioactive waste at sea in sealed containers should be stopped by international agreement. This could be worked out through the international Atomic Energy Agency.

Academician Alexandrov dismissed public fears about the dangers of nuclear power plants, and said people in America and other western countries were being frightened too much about such stations.

"I think this is a bad thing because, after all, mankind does not have other resources of fuel to last for a long period," he told the press conference.

"One or another atomic technology will have to be used in order that the world's economy and technology can develop."

Soviet nuclear power stations had so far produced not a single unpleasant "surprise."

A special set of safety rules was applied to the building and design of all stations, while safety checks accounted for about half the entire cost of station equipment.

Academician Alexandrov rejected arguments that have been used against nuclear power by western "doomwatchers" and occasionally echoed by Soviet scientists.

All technology had its unpleasant side, he argued, pointing out that cars were used in every country, even though people were run over by them.

"It must be said that the number of victims exceeds many times over any losses one might imagine from the development of atomic technology," academician Alexandrov declared.

"A whole series of accidents would have to coincide for an atomic station to go out of control," he said.

In the next five years, one-fifth

We would, then, be looking for bacteria or insects which can survive being frozen at night and thawed out during the day. Moss or fungus that can extract water from hydrated rocks are another possibility.

More exotic theories envisage worm-like creatures, sticking out above the surface, having access to the ice at one end, and belching out waste products at the other.

One idea even sees creatures like giant sea-squids, with an internal "metabolic engine" enabling them to beat themselves and get at the moisture. They would possibly be covered by a hard outer shell to ward off the ultraviolet rays.

Scientists are handicapped in arriving at sensible conclusions about extra-terrestrial life because the only model for how biology works is on earth — and it's all the same here.

Analyse any form of life on earth, be it man, rat, or tree, and it will turn out to consist of the same ingredients, basically hydrogen, oxygen, carbon, and nitrogen. Only package is different.

If an organism from another planet is found to have a single constituent that differed, say silicon instead of carbon, it could mean that life there sprang from a totally different source, increasing the chances that the universe teems with life.

It would give us a new perspective of how biology works, helping us cope with a mechanism we understand little. Nobody, for instance, knows why a healthy human cell starts growing wildly into a cancerous tumour for no apparent reason.

If neither of the Viking ships find anything, it could mean simply that they were looking in the wrong place. We're like a drunk looking for a key under a light because that's the only place we can see," Dr. Gerald Soffen, the project's chief scientist said.

China, S. Arabia cooperate in transport development

TAIPEI, July 16, (AFP). — Nationalist China and Saudi Arabia have agreed to cooperate further in transport development.

The agreement was reached during talks between visiting Saudi Arabian Vice-Communications Minister Sheikh Hussein Mansuri and his Nationalist Chinese counterpart, Wang Chang

Unemployment poses grave problems for West German policy makers

BONN, July 16 (AFP). — Slowing recovery in West Germany has led to renewed concern about unemployment, just as the organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) suggests that this is "one of the most worrisome problems facing policy makers."

In Germany there is a "concerted action" body that brings in Employers, trade unions and the government, and this has just decided to set up a working group to find ways of creating jobs.

The problems had already been noted by the Economy Ministry and the Central Bank.

The D.G.B. Confederation of Trade Unions has said: "There is a certain danger of continuing high unemployment that cannot be ended through the recovery alone."

The Economy Ministry, with an eye on the October parliamentary election, is reliably understood to be preparing an injection of up to 500 million marks \$ 200 million to help the labour situation.

The underlying difficulty seems to be the low investment level, and particular the nature of the investment pattern.

The West Berlin economic institute D.I.W. reports that last year's investment was at its lowest level so far in the 1970's at 107,000 million marks (roughly 40,000 million).

The productive machine in fact expanded by a mere 2.4 per cent,



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE is recreating scenes from the eighteenth century in observance of the Bicentennial year. Here is a small section of the Yorktown battlefield, here the Revolutionary war came to a close.

China, S. Arabia cooperate in transport development

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The agreement was reached during talks between visiting Saudi Arabian Vice-Communications Minister Sheikh Hussein Mansuri and his Nationalist Chinese counterpart, Wang Chang

China, during the past three days. Nationalist China agreed to:

— Send terminal operators and cargo supervisors to Saudi Arabia to help to alleviate port congestion in Dammam and Jeddah.

— Help speed up Saudi Arabian railway development.

The Taiwan railway administration and the China engineering consultants will send engineers to observe the general operating conditions of the railroad system in Saudi Arabia.

Send engineers and technical personnel to work as supporting staff for the Saudi Arabian Ministry of Communications.

The two sides also agreed to establish jointly a shipping company to transport cargoes between Taiwan and Saudi Arabia.

Mr. Mansuri left today for home, ending a four-day visit here.

Some 50,000 children of foreign workers (currently two million in this country) will reach working age annually.

Thus, over the next few years, some 1,300,000 new jobs have to be found, according to government estimates. And this estimate assumes that most of the present unemployed will get work again as a result of recovery in the business pace.

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There are special problems ahead. In the course of the next five years, 400,000 more young people than usual will become available for jobs, due to the demographic "Bulge" phenomenon.

In the next four years, up to 50,000 German poles will be arriving annually, and they will be looking for work.

For Sale Complete household furniture, China ware etc. Furniture is modern, European style of high quality and is partly brand new.

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EEC, ACP hold first ministerial council

BRUSSELS, July 16, (AFP). — The first ministerial council under the terms of the Lome convention was held here this week between the European Economic Community (EEC) and 46 African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) states.

Working groups were assigned to the main commodity problems on the agenda: sugar, beef, bananas, rum and peanut oilcake.

The council also approved the accession of six new countries to the ACP group: Sao Tome and Principe, Cape Verde Islands, Papua New Guinea, the Comoro Islands, Surinam, and the Seychelles.

The sessions were held on Wednesday and Thursday after two days of preparatory work by ministers from the 46 ACP states.

George King, the Guyana Trade Minister who presided, said at the inaugural meeting that talks on sugar and beef last spring had been "disappointing." But by the end of the conference, last night, Mr. King told journalists that his "fears as to the sincerity of the EEC, if not totally dissipated, have been greatly reduced."

The main requests submitted to the council were:

Sugar. The ACP members were not satisfied with the way negotiations were wound up last month on the price the EEC guarantees to pay for the 1.2 million tons of ACP sugar which will be delivered during the 1976-77 season. They want the method of negotiation to be more clearly defined for future years.

Bananas. Some European markets have been invaded by Latin American bananas, shipped by multinational companies, to the detriment of ACP fruit from the Caribbean and Somalia.

Beef. ACP countries complained of the precarious nature of arrangements for EEC beef imports from Southern Africa, Kenya and Madagascar (Quotas valid for only six months).

Rum. The ACP wanted freer access to the European Market. France has succeeded in imposing quotas to protect rum distillers in its overseas departments of Martinique, Guadeloupe, and Reunion.

Oilcake. Peanut oil products exported from Africa are barred from some European markets because of a high level of toxins. Technical treatment should be able to reduce the undesirable substances.

These five questions will be discussed between now and the autumn. The ACP ambassadors will also try to have rubber, copper, vanilla, gum Arabic, cloves, fish, beef, phosphates, and pyrethrum to the list of 12 tropical products which already benefit from stabilization measures which protect ACP export earnings.

The EEC has paid \$ 79.2 million this year to 17 ACP countries whose export earnings from coffee, cacao, cotton, wood, hides and peanut oil fell off during 1975.

Mr. King told a press conference last night that there was no truth in reports that ACP countries were planning to back sugar shipments to the EEC to cash in later on higher prices due to the record drought.

He said that under the convention the ACP sugar to be bought at a guaranteed price, and that the ACP price were obliged to meet the price in order to benefit from the record drought.

The EEC commission has stated that the community sugar production this year be cut back from about 1 million to nine million tons due to the drought.

Burial of the radioactive

BASEL, SWITZERLAND 16, (AFP). — Twenty tons of radioactive waste will be buried by special train soon in the Atlantic Ocean.

The wastes have been gathered from Swiss nuclear power stations, laboratories and the "hot" cargo will go to the Netherlands to be aboard ship.

Sealed in concrete casks the radioactive products were dumped some 900 kilometres off the British coast at a spot where the ocean is 4,500 metres deep.

Hot waste from Britain, Germany and the Netherlands was sunk at the same site.

Japan extends grant to Bangladesh

TOKYO, July 16, (AFP). — Japan has agreed to extend \$21 million yen (about \$ 3,300 million) grant in aid to Bangladesh to help implement a project to utilize underground water for rice paddies.

The Foreign Ministry said that notes on the agreement were exchanged in Dacca between Japanese ambassador Ichiro Yoshida and Bangladesh joint secretary of the Ministry Ekram Hossain.

Bangladesh is planning shallow tube wells to pump underground water to the surface during the December-April season, the Foreign Ministry said.

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New revolutionary Bolshoi Opera company celebrates its 200 years of glory

celebrate the Bicentennial of the Bolshoi Opera Company. The Bolshoi is a young theatre organization. Its main distinctive feature is the search for the new. This is why every encounter with the Theatre's art, with its new productions is happy, surprising and interesting.

While the West debates whether the modern man needs the opera or not, the Bolshoi proves with its repertoire, with its new productions that the opera is not merely needed but absolutely necessary. For it is hard to overestimate the power of the effect of such an emotional art as the opera on the spiritual and aesthetic sphere of human life.

There are 34 operas in the Bolshoi's repertoire now. These are Russian and foreign classical productions, and also operas by Soviet composers. In the next few

years the Theatre is going to add to its present repertoire Dargomyzhsky's "The Mermaid" and "The Stone Guest," Taktakishvili's "The Abduction of the Moon," Shchedrin's "The Dead Souls," Verdi's "Othello," Mozart's "Don Juan" and Rimsky-Korsakov's "The Snow Maiden."

On the eve of its Bicentennial the opera company returned to the Bolshoi stage that gem of Russian classical opera, "Sadko," by Rimsky-Korsakov. Together with a new singers' cast, outstanding masters B. Pokrovsky, the director, and Y. Simonov, the conductor, gave this remarkable production a new—and long—lease of life.

In the last century the stage of the Imperial Bolshoi Theatre became an arena of strife not only over the repertoire but over the very idea of the noble spiritual purpose of art. And no matter how persistent was the tsarist officials' policy of producing foreign amusing vaudevilles they failed to eradicate the idea of enlightenment and the truth that was born together with the Theatre.

The brilliant music of Glinka, Dargomyzhsky, Mussorgsky, Borodin, Chaikovsky and Rimsky-Korsakov was making a way for itself to the Bolshoi stage through the indifference and irritability of the "society." The wonderful Russian operas by these composers: "Ivan Susanin," "Boris Godunov," "The Khovanshchina," "Prince Igor," "Eugene Onegin" and "The Queen of Spades" made a revolution in the Russian music of that time.

The profoundly national music of these operas and their ideas of patriotism, humanism, moral purity and loyalty to one's duty ensured a long and glorious life to them. "Ivan Susanin" has been on the stage over a hundred years, since 1842! "Eugene Onegin" has had 1,854 performances in 95 years!

The direction and the treatment of the productions changed and new performers came on the stage but the operas lived on, filling with joy new and newer generations. These productions have become an inalienable part of the national treasury of Russian music. Western classical works occupy a worthy place next to them. Gounod's "Faust" has been enjoying inviolable success for more than a hundred years and Verdi's "La Traviata" has had 1,391 performances in 105 years.

The Revolution opened wide horizons to the Bolshoi. The new revolutionary times called for a qualitatively new art. And the Bolshoi quickly responded to that demand. It created an essentially new opera, the opera of the revolutionary people.

The new democratic audiences that came to the theatre heard productions by Dzerzhinsky: "And Quiet Flows the Don" and Prokofiev: "Semyon Kotko." Prokofiev's opera of the last decade—"War and Peace" and "The Gambler" based on the novels of the

same name by the great Russian writers Tolstoy and Dostoyevsky—are the theatre's unquestionable masterpieces.

Outstanding Soviet composers like Shostakovich, Khrennikov, Kabalevsky, Shaporin, Kholminov and Muradeli have made a weighty contribution to the creation of the revolutionary opera.

The new times complicated artistic tasks too. Today an opera production calls not only for excellent vocal skill but also for genuine acting, for transformation. The Stanislavsky system on which the best attainments of the Soviet drama theatre rest, plays its noble role on the opera stage as well, helping to create full-bodied, realistic images.

On foreign tours the Bolshoi amazes the audiences with the wealth of talent. Its chorus and orchestra rank among the best opera companies of the world. It is absolutely without a precedent in the history of the opera for a chorus to be asked for again or failed to eradicate the idea of enlightenment and the truth that was born together with the Theatre.

As we can see, the Bolshoi company arrives at its Bicentennial in the prime of its abilities and full of plans and ideas. Its art is eternally young, being forever questioning, daring and looking into the future. It brings to the world the ideas and hopes of the progressive part of mankind: humanism and the assertion of the truth and the joy of life.

BALLET "ANGARA" STAGED BY THE BOLSHOI — "I have long wanted to stage a ballet on present-day life, one that would be about young people working at the construction sites of Siberia," said Yuri Grigorovich, chief choreographer of the Bolshoi Theatre who has staged the new ballet "Angara." The premier performance of the ballet, that has been set to music by Andrei Eshpai, was timed for the Bolshoi Theatre's 200th anniversary. The script is based on the play "Irkutsk Story" by Alexei Arbuzov, a well-known Soviet dramatist. The main parts in the ballet are performed by such leading soloists of the Bolshoi as Natalya Bessmertnova, Vladimir Vasilyev and Mikhail Lavrovsky. Artist Simon Virsaladze has done the scenery which depicts the boundless Siberian expanses and the majestic panorama of the Angara River. Yuri Grigorovich, who is known to prefer monumental works, bright heroic characters and tragedies, has remained true to himself in this work. Through choreography he conveys surprisingly precisely the pathos of life and its dramatic conflicts. The principal expressive means of the production is the classical dance. The choreographer has used great tact when modifying the customary dance movements and bringing them up to date.



Smarter jobs and smarter girls provoke shorter hair and neater clothes

W YORK (AP) — "Cut it from the ears. I'm going for a job interview," the red-haired student said, as he eased into a barber's chair at a shop a half-block from the University of California Berkeley.

from the short student is by no means alone. The Associated Press found, in a series of interviews conducted across the United States, that the trend among college students is not only towards shorter hair but towards more neatness in general.

at does not mean a return to crewcut, or that the ubiquitous blue jean is fading from the scene. Does mean busier barbers and longer lines at the barber's.

ing stores as students turn to shorter hair and to fancier corduroy slacks or — Leap-frog! — an occasional suit. David Graff, manager of a men's store near the Carleton College in Minneapolis, said neckties "took off" after students returned from spring vacations.

pendants and other jewelry bought in Florida. It's caught the eye of some older customers, too. "I want something different, he said. "Other clothiers and camera officials noted that blue denim is probably still the mainstay of campus wear. The reason, he said, is that blue jeans are easier to take care of."

Students now tend to be practical. "Suiting" also enters into the picture — for job interviews — but they are also worn parties occasionally. "You used to hear students say, 'I don't even own a suit,' but you hear it today," noted Kay W. McEntally, associate director of student activities at the University of Miami.

ly open while she agreed that blue jeans and T-shirts remain popular. "I said there was one difference between the two," she said.

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from the jeans of five years ago: "They are clean."

And barber Virgil Meuth, whose shop is near the University of Texas, says the same thing about hair, and he says it very succinctly: "Cleaner, seems like."

Barbers, students and college officials all said that hair was generally shorter, though still longer than pre-1960s haircuts.

"You see very few shoulders-length hair or pony tails," said Al Sevik, who owns a barber shop near Carleton College.

In the United States, there are still a lot of beards and mustaches — "on those who can grow it," says barber Sevik — but these, too, are generally better trimmed.

There are several reasons for the new neatness, in clothes and hair. One, of course, is that given by the Berkeley student sitting in the barber's chair: the need for a job and the fear that employers will be more particular in today's tighter economy.

"Two years ago companies were dropping their dress code. Now companies are strictly enforcing them," says Marvin Palomares, manager of a clothing store near the Berkeley campus.

Finally, a major reason given for the new look for men on campus is that they're not the only students dressing up more. "If the girls dress up, the boys dress up," explained Howard Duvall, who operates a clothing store in Oxford, near the University of Mississippi.

Ron Sacchi, a Berkeley senior, indicated that women played a part in choice of style, too.

"My clothes are tighter in the chest and shoulders because clothes are made that way now," he said. "Women have always worn fashions that are tight on their bodies."

"Men are wearing them more snug to show what they've got."

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15. Go over again
18. Complements to cups
20. Youth
21. Japanese national park
23. Treatment
25. Pewter coin
26. Encore
27. B.P.O.E. member
29. Military commission
30. Dawn
31. Soot
32. Recipient
33. Tree trunk
34. Evergreen genus
35. Fortera
36. Dressing point
40. Hydro-pump
41. Danish island
43. He wielded the "big stick"

Par time 20 min. AP News-features 7-17

26 school children abducted in California

CHOWCHILLA, California, July 16, (R) — Twenty-six children today were believed by police to have been abducted from a school bus found abandoned in a ditch near this country town. Police were also searching for the driver of the bus, which was found last night.

The children were on their way home from a swimming trip yesterday when they disappeared.

Greece may stop Turkish research ship by force

BRUSSELS, July 16, (R) — Greece has told the United States and the Soviet Union that its navy will use force if necessary to stop a Turkish oil research ship from entering areas of the Aegean claimed by Greece, diplomatic sources said today.

They said the Greek fleet was patrolling the central Aegean and waters near Greek islands just off the Turkish coast.

The Greek armed forces had been placed on an increased state of preparedness, they added.

The sources said all the NATO allies, including the U.S., have been informed of the Greek stand announcement from Ankara that the seismic survey ship Sismik 1 would sail for the Aegean this month.

Turkish Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel told reporters after the cabinet gave the go-ahead for the voyage that Turkey would reply in kind if the Greek navy tried to interfere with the research ship.

The sources said Greece took the view that Turkey might consider it a precedent if the ship were to succeed in looking for oil in an area claimed by Greece.

The sources said NATO expected the Sismik 1 to enter the Aegean on July 21-22.

Taiwan withdraws from Montreal Olympics

MONTREAL, July 16, (R) — Taiwan stormed out of the much-troubled Montreal Olympics today but African countries failed in a last-minute effort to exclude New Zealand from the games.

Taiwan's decision to withdraw climaxed a bitter dispute between the Olympic movement and the Canadian government over Canada's refusal to permit Taiwan athletes to compete under the name of the Republic of China.

The International Olympic Committee's rejection of a demand by 16 African countries to bar New Zealand raised the threat of a mass walk-out by the Africans, turning these into a largely white Olympics.

But there seemed no doubt that the games would go on, with or without the Africans, who wanted New Zealand thrown out because of its sports links with white-ruled South Africa.

Tanzania has already withdrawn from the games and Nigeria said before the IOC decision was announced that the 100-strong Nigerian team would withdraw if New Zealand was allowed to compete.

The games had been in serious jeopardy until yesterday, when the Canadian government backed down on two of its three conditions for allowing the Taiwan team to come here.

The one remaining condition imposed by Canada — that Taiwan should not parade under a banner proclaiming it to be the Republic of China — was unacceptable to the Taiwan team.

But the IOC reluctantly accepted it, the United States dropped a threat to withdraw in sympathy with Taiwan, and the Taiwanese were left on their own to decide whether to stay or go home.

LONDON MARKET REPORT

The market closed mostly easier in light trading Friday, with both equities and government stocks affected by the fall in sterling, dealers said.

Government stocks eased by around 1/16 in shorts and longs lost up to 1/4 point in modest selling.

Leading industrials were mostly easier by around 2p to 4p after initial steadiness, and at 15:00 the F.T. index was down 2.3 at 391.0. Oils were led lower by BP which lost 20p after a report that a section of the Alaskan pipeline had burst under testing. Banks lost 2 or 3p.

Mining shares were lower following the continuing weakness of gold bullion, and falls of up to 75p were seen in heavy gold producers. Australians were quietly mixed to higher.

Tate and Lyle eased 11p. AB foods was steady after its annual meeting.

Among shares lower by 2p to 4p at the close were Lucas, Thorn, GKN, Hawker, Tubex, Glaxo and Beecham. Fisons lost 5p and Unilever fell 6p while ICI, GEC and Reed all edged 2p higher against the trend.

County Sheriff Ed Bates, said the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) had been called in on the search after an overnight hunt had failed to turn up any trace of the children or their driver.

A school official in this town of 5,000 people said most of the parents had been asked to stand by their telephones "in case they get a call or message from someone who might have these kinds."

The children range in age from four years to 15. The search for them began yesterday after worried parents phoned to report them overdue on a trip home from the Chowchilla swimming pool.

A private plane found the bus lightly camouflaged with bamboo sticks and abandoned in a sandy canal. There were fresh tyre tracks leading away over the sand.

Sheriff Bates, of Madera County, said reports of armed men following school buses had been made to his department a year ago and these were now being checked out.

At dawn today, dozens of people from this central California community began a search on foot in the area where the bus was found.

"We're following up every lead we can get, however obscure," a police spokesman said. "But we haven't found anything yet."



CARTER FAMILY — Jimmy Carter, Presidential candidate of the Democratic Party, poses with his wife, three sons and their wives, daughter and grandson at the family home in Plains, Georgia. Seated, from left are Rosalynn, Jimmy, and Annette and Jeff. Standing are Chip and Karen, and Jack and Judy with their infant son Jason. Kneeling in front is Amy.

Drought, inflation encourage speculation

Franc slides to lowest level this year

PARIS, July 16 (R). — The Bank of France today spent up to 100 million dollars to support the franc as it slid to its lowest level this year.

The new run on the franc came only hours after Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade said the government was in control of the situation and predicted little fluctuation in the rate over the next few days.

Speculative pressure has built up, dealers say, because of the calamitous effect of the drought on French agriculture and pessimistic forecasts on inflation.

The bank has spent an estimated 500 million dollars in the past week.

Compensation plan for whites leaving Rhodesia reported

BONN, July 16, (AFP) — Common Market countries and the United States are planning massive aid for whites quitting Rhodesia, it was reported here today.

The plan would provide about 2,000 million marks (\$800 million) for whites wanting to leave the country or forced to do so because of black take-over, said the influential daily "Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung."

This, it says, would be enough to compensate Rhodesians for the loss of personal property, pensions, and investment, including farms, homes, shops, and restaurants. It would not, however, cover the loss of factories or industrial property.

The daily maintains that the plan is the result of the British government's inability to settle the Rhodesian problem in a manner acceptable to western countries. It has also been devised, says the paper, because of the lack of confidence felt by black Rhodesian leaders in a British solution of the problem.

The Frankfurter Allgemeine understands that Joshua Nkomo's moderate wing of the African National Council (ANC) originated the plan, believing that white Rhodesians are more concerned about their property than the country where they live.

Only a fifth of them have been there over two generations.

ek to sustain the franc, which has now fallen some seven per cent since it was pulled out of the European joint currency float in March and allowed to float on its own.

A hasty support operation was launched today when the franc fell to 4.8150 from its opening rate of 4.8150. But, though it briefly strengthened the currency, the franc fell further to 4.8950 after official trading ceased.

Americans urged to leave Lebanon

[Continued from page 1] know how many diplomats would be left at the embassy.

Citizens of other countries wishing to join the organized U.S. departure were also asked to contact the American embassy's consular section.

The spokesman said that the British embassy was also strongly urging those British subjects remaining in Lebanon to take advantage of the American offer.

There are about 500 British subjects in the country, and about 500 others have left in recent weeks. British officials said that British embassy staff would not be leaving.

The U.S. embassy official did not rule out the possibility of air or sea transport being organized for Tuesday's evacuation, but said a decision on this would be taken when the number of foreigners going was known.

About 1,000 U.S. passport-holders are still in the west Beirut area, with about 500 British citizens — one-tenth of the number in Lebanon before the civil war began in April 1975.

Embassy officials of both countries urged their nationals, and other foreigners, to leave because of the deterioration of living conditions here, which have added discomfort and the risk of epidemics to the danger from shot and shell.

The British embassy has kept only seven British staff here, compared with more than 60 before the war. The U.S. embassy is down to 32 Americans from 170 last September.

The United States is also considering withdrawing President Ford's special representative, Mr. Talcott Seelye, from Lebanon as part of the reduction in U.S. embassy staff, the State Department said today.

Ford-Reagan battle to peak this week

[Continued from page 1]

Mr. Carter far ahead of either Mr. Reagan or Mr. Ford and Mr. Carter's selection of Senator Walter Mondale as his vice-presidential candidate was cheered by convention delegates from throughout the country.

Although Mr. Carter is already warning his supporters of the danger of over-confidence, the told reporters after the convention that he hoped to win all 50 states in the November election.

Tension mounts in S. African township

JOHANNESBURG, July 16, (Agencies) — Tension continued to mount in the African townships around this city today, one month after the bloody rioting in Soweto that killed 176 and injured about 1,200 others.

National police chief General Gert Prinsloo announced that police were on alert for possible trouble here, in the suburbs of Pretoria and in Witwatersrand towns.

Authorities closed off whites' access to Soweto, this city's black suburb, saying they could not guarantee security for the moment. Unrest heightened yesterday after Justice and Police Minister Jimmy Kruger announced new emergency powers for police to deal with "agitators" and "intimidators."

The minister postponed indefinitely the reopening of black schools, which have been closed since rioting began, and which were scheduled to reopen on Thursday. He banned public assemblies until further notice and put into effect the newly-adopted Internal Security Act.

The new legislation authorises detention without trial for anyone threatening public order. Last month's violence was sparked by opposition to a government plan to make study of the Afrikaans language compulsory in black schools.

The plan has since been abandoned, the only principal concession to blacks in the wake of the riots. A further concession, the modernisation of Soweto's electric system which currently supplies power to only one-fourth of the suburb's one million blacks, has been promised.

But the government remains adamant on the issue of apartheid, flatly rejecting the demand of the 4.5 million black dwellers who want permission to live permanently in white areas.

Currently, blacks are entitled to "immigrant" status if they live in white areas.

The government has refused to listen to proposals from civic leaders destined to a progressively larger role in the urban Bantu councils. One of their sponsors, a black lawyer, said there will be further violence if the government vetoes an.

In another development, said today that a group not being assigned a house have led an African gun kill two white officials in town of Krugersdorp near Johannesburg.

One official of the Bantu Administration Board, K. Roos, 63, died instantly shooting yesterday.

A hospital spokesman said a 50-year-old Mr. P.T.J. v Merwe died of wounds during the night.

Reports yesterday indicated two Africans were involved in shooting. But police today they now believed only one was involved.

There are Israeli technicians and advisers, mainly in agriculture, in some black African countries.

Israeli businessmen say that trade with Africa has grown over the past three years.

"Practical relations were not influenced by the break in official ties," one expert on African affairs said.

The main Israeli firms active today in Africa are believed to be in the construction field and are often linked with the large Soleh Boneh company in Tel Aviv.

The Israeli airline El Al stops over in Kenya and the Israeli navigation company Zim calls at several east and west African ports.

Professor Avineri cited a recent meeting of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (Ecosoc) in the Ivory Coast as an example of the African moves away from opposition to Israel.

He said the resolutions condemning imperialism and racism which were passed at the Ecosoc meeting had not included a reference to Zionism. A controversial resolution passed during the last U.N. General Assembly last autumn with African support and linked racism and Zionism.

Professor Avineri also said that the Nigerian delegate to the Ecosoc meeting had called on African states to dissociate themselves from the anti-Zionist campaign.

"One must not exaggerate the importance of these developments, but they stem from Israel's continuing efforts among the African states," he said.

Dr. Avineri's comments came after government officials in Tel Aviv had also reported signs of African states toning down their opposition to Israel.

Israel maintained diplomatic relations with 33 African countries before the 1973 Middle East war. Most severed relations just before or during the war. Only

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